

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ERIK R. BLACK,	)	3:07-CV-0562-BES (RAM)
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<u><b>MINUTES OF THE COURT</b></u>
	)	
vs.	)	June 9, 2008
	)	
HOWARD SKOLNIK, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

PRESENT: THE HONORABLE ROBERT A. McQUAID, JR., U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DEPUTY CLERK: JENNIFER COTTER REPORTER: NONE APPEARING

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF(S): NONE APPEARING

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT(S): NONE APPEARING

**MINUTE ORDER IN CHAMBERS:**

Plaintiff has filed a Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Doc. #16).

A litigant in a civil rights action does not have a Sixth Amendment right to appointed counsel. *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). In very limited circumstances, federal courts are empowered to request an attorney to represent an indigent civil litigant. The circumstances in which a court will make such a request, however, are exceedingly rare, and the court will make the request under only extraordinary circumstances. *United States v. 30.64 Acres of Land*, 795 F.2d 796, 799-800 (9th Cir. 1986); *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986). A finding of such exceptional circumstances requires that the court evaluate both the likelihood of success on the merits and the *pro se* litigant's ability to advocate his claims. Neither factor is controlling; both must be viewed together in making the finding. *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991), *citing Wilborn, supra*, 789 F.2d at 1331. The district court exercises discretion in making this finding.

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Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Doc. #16) is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

LANCE S. WILSON, CLERK

By: \_\_\_\_\_ /s/  
Deputy Clerk